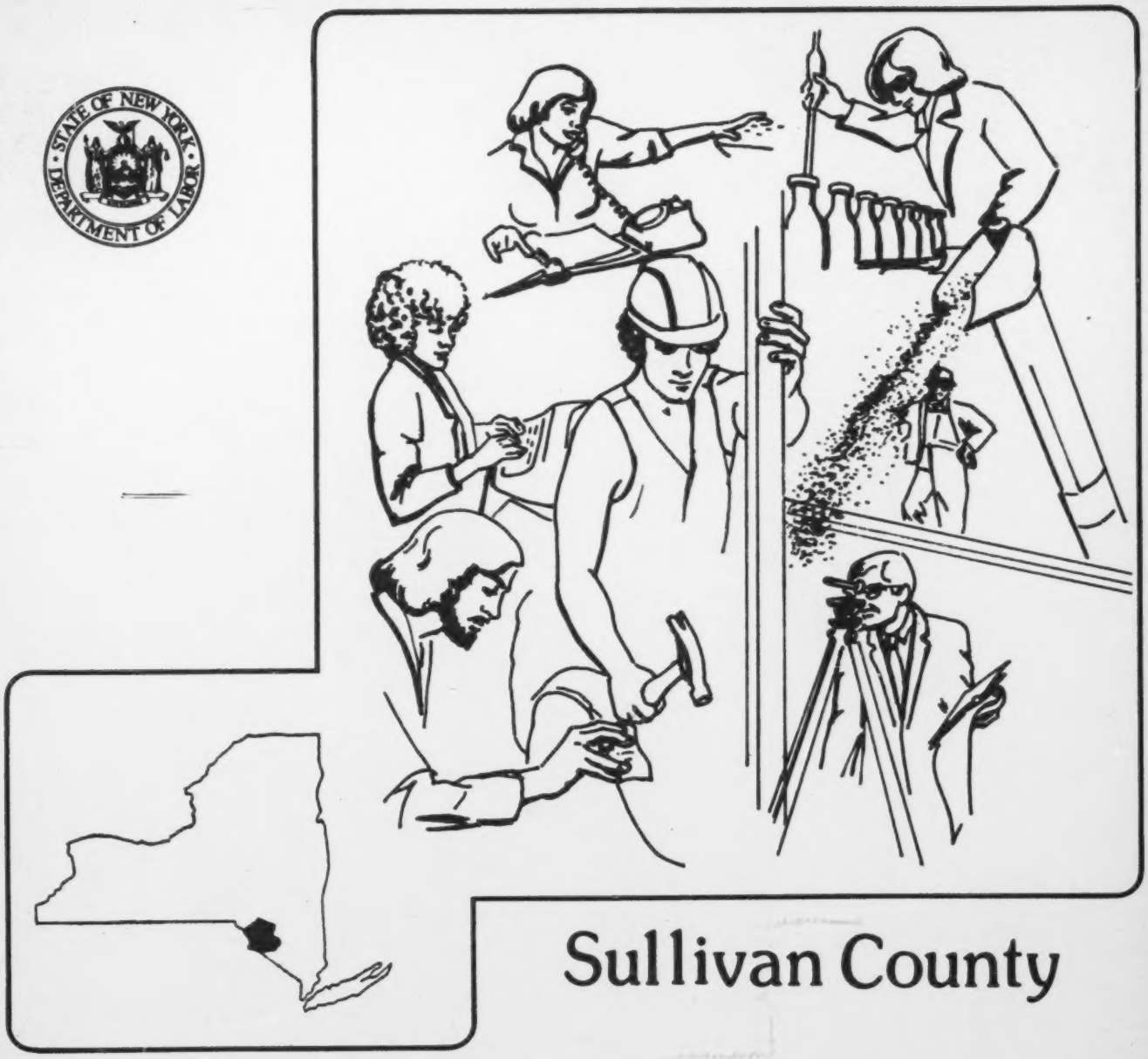
6/18/85 S5775-5.9-F

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Sullivan County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Industrial Commissioner

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Murray Dorkin, Director

BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION
Louis W. Schisa, Chief

DIRECT INQUIRIES TO:

Mr. Norman A. Steele, Principal Economist
Building #12, Room 405
State Office Campus
Albany, New York 12240

This report was financed by a grant from the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor under Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), Special Grants to Governors, and is distributed with the cooperation of the New York State Employment and Training Council.

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

SULLIVAN COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

4. Additional comments: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

fold fold

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

NYS Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Market Information
Building #12, Room 405
State Office Campus
Albany, New York 12240

fold fold

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	v
I. Geographic Highlights	1
II. Population	2
III. The Labor Market in Sullivan County	7
IV. Income	16
V. Social Statistics	19
VI. Education	21
VII. Employment and Training Services	23
APPENDIX	25
GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT	31

TABLES

1. Percent of Land Area by Category of Use, 1968, for Sullivan County and New York State	1
2. Population of New York State and Sullivan County, 1900-1980, by Decade	4
3. Percent Change in Population by Decade for New York State and Sullivan County for the Period 1900-1980	4
4. Population for Years 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980 for Sullivan County Subdivisions	5
5. Percent Change in Population by Decade for Years 1950-1980 for Sullivan County Subdivisions	5
6. 1980 Population by Race for Sullivan County Subdivisions	6
7. Civilian Labor Force Status, Sullivan County, 1974-1980	7
8. Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Sullivan County, New York State and the United States, 1970 and 1980	8
9. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Sullivan County, New York State and the United States, Averaged for 1978-1980	11
10. Changes in Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry for Three-Year Averages, 1970-1972 and 1978-1980, Sullivan County	12
11. Contribution of National, Industrial and Local Factors to Changes in Sullivan County Industrial Employment Three-Year Average 1970-1972 to Three-Year Average 1978-1980	13
12. Average Monthly Labor Turnover Rates of Manufacturing Firms, Sullivan County and New York State, June 1980 to May 1981	14
13. Direct Employment Changes Resulting from Major Firm Expansions Planned, Underway or Completed, Sullivan County, January 1979 - June 1981	15
14. Personal Income of Sullivan County Residents by Source: 1974-1978.	16
15. Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, 1978, Sullivan County and New York State	17
16. Average Weekly Wages Paid in Sullivan County by Selected Industries Covered by Unemployment Insurance, 1975-1980	17

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

TABLES (cont'd)

17. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for Sullivan County, 1982 18
18. 1982 Projections of Number of Individuals in Sullivan County Whose Family Income is Less Than the OMB Poverty Income Levels or the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 Percent LLSIL 18
19. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Sullivan County, Fiscal Year 1980 19
20. Student Distribution According to Type of School Enrollment in Sullivan County, 1980-1981 21
21. Percent Distribution of Public School Students in Sullivan County by Race/Ethnic Origin, 1980-1981 21
22. Planned Enrollment by CETA Funded Activity, Sullivan County, for Fiscal Year 1981 23
23. Sullivan County: Demographic Characteristics of the Projected 1982 Population 14 Years of Age and Older and Groups Meeting Partial Eligibility Requirements for Receiving Employment and Training Services 24
24. Job Openings and Applicants Available for Selected Occupations and Occupational Groups, Sullivan County, October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980 28

MAPS

1 County Location Map 1
2 Population Densities 1980, by Town 2
3 Population Growth Trends From 1950 to 1980, by Town 3

GRAPHS

1a. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Sullivan County, 1970-1980 9
1b. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, New York State and USA, 1970-1980 9
2. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Sullivan County and New York State, Averages by Month, 1970-1980 10
3. Per Capita Personal Income, 1970-1977, Sullivan County and New York State 16
4. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Sullivan County, Quarterly Averages-Oct. 1977 to Sept. 1980 20

INTRODUCTION

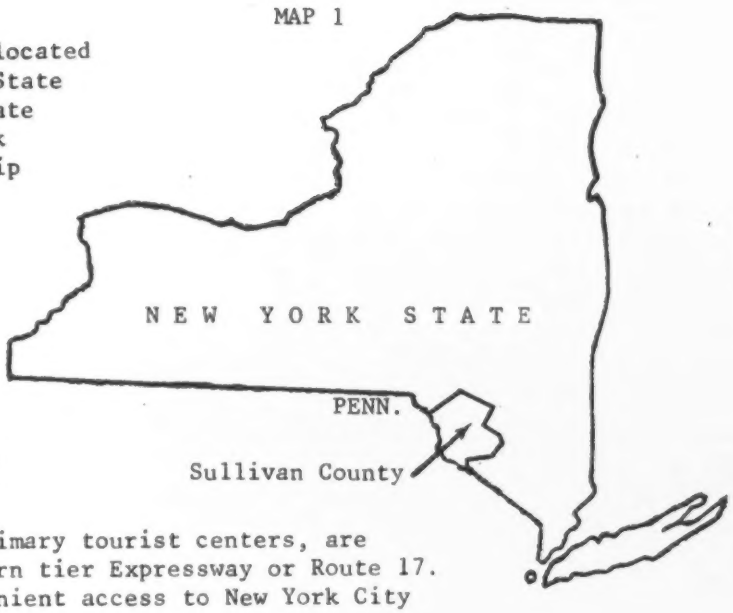
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

MAP 1



Sullivan County is located in southeastern New York State along the Pennsylvania State border. The Catskill Park occupies the northern strip of the County while the Delaware River forms a natural boundary. The rustic beauty of the Catskill mountains combine with the extensive recreational facilities of several major tourist resorts to attract large numbers of vacationers to the County annually. The villages of Liberty and Monticello, the area's primary tourist centers, are situated along the southern tier Expressway or Route 17. This route provides convenient access to New York City and Binghamton.

Sullivan County is primarily rural. Woodlands occupy more than three-quarters of its terrain while residential and business property account for less than 4 percent of the land area. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use in 1968 by category for Sullivan County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

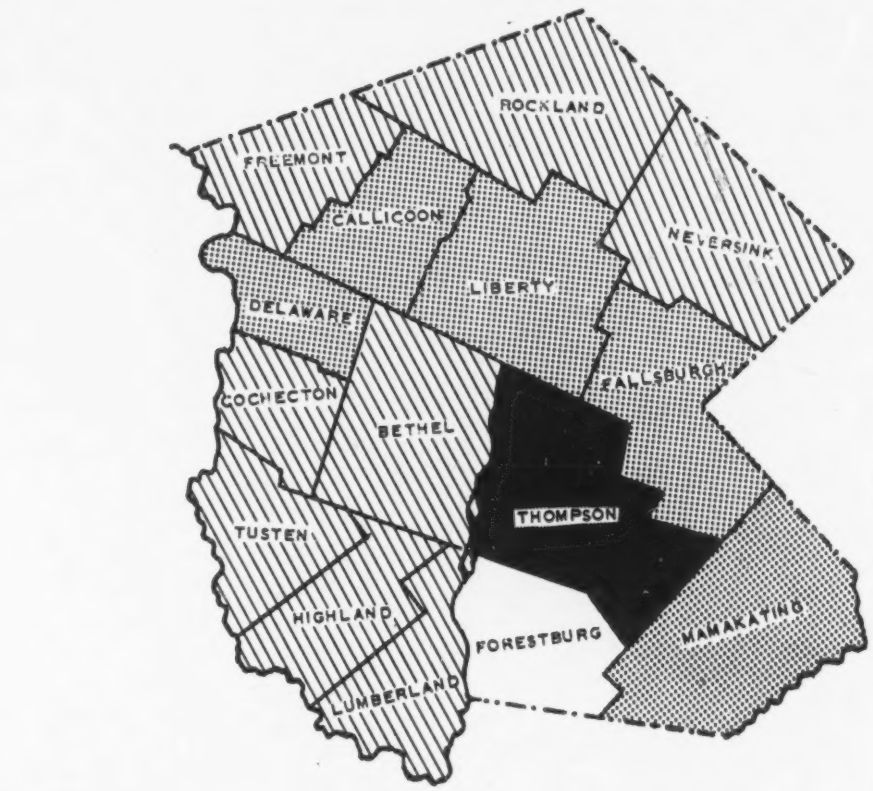
Category of use	Sullivan County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	994.6	49,374.4
Active agriculture	5.8	21.9
Woodlands, forest	62.2	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	16.4	17.6
Wet land	3.6	4.2
Water	2.9	4.6
Residential high density	-	0.7
Residential medium density	0.5	1.3
Residential low and other	1.3	1.4
Commercial	1.6	0.4
Industrial	-	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	1.4	1.2
Transportation	0.3	0.5
Inactive or under construction	3.5	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Sullivan County was 65,155. The population in Sullivan County was evenly distributed with most towns averaging between 20 and 149 persons per square mile. Only the Town of Thompson, with 155 residents per square mile, and the Town of Forestburg, with 14 individuals per square mile, fell outside this range. Sullivan County's population density of 66 persons per square mile was well below the State average of 356 residents per square mile. Among New York State's 62 counties, Sullivan ranked 44th in population density. Map 2 illustrates the population densities of each town in Sullivan County.

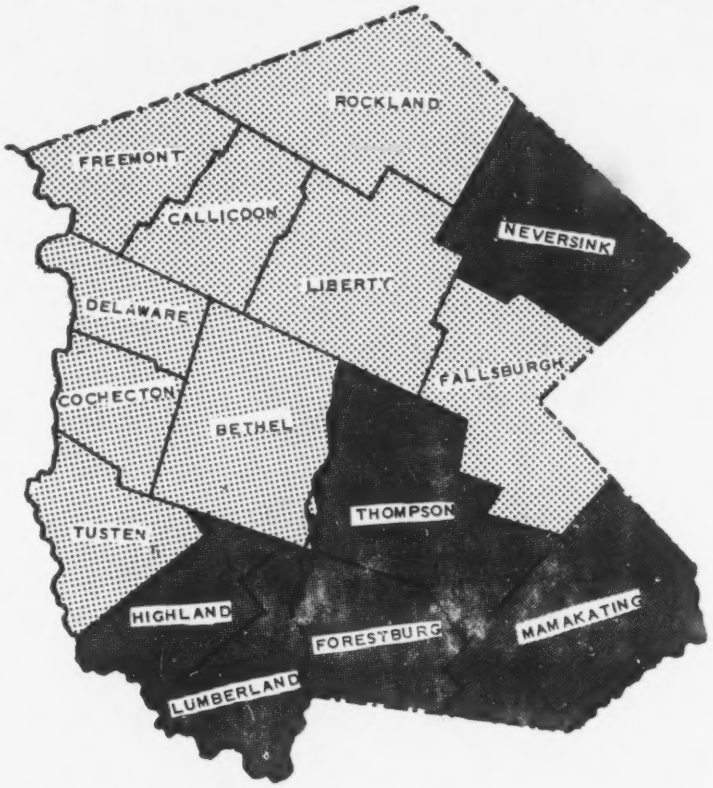
MAP 2
Sullivan County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)



0 to 19 persons/square mile
20 to 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

The population increased in every town in Sullivan County between 1950 and 1980. The eastern towns of Neversink, Thompson, Lumberland, Forestburgh and Mamakating all had population increases above that of the County. Mamakating, the eastern-most town and the town closest to the New York Thruway, posted the largest relative population increase of all the towns growing by 193 percent over the 30-year period. The populations of towns in the western portion of the County advanced at a much slower pace than those in the east. The four towns comprising Sullivan County's western border--Fremont, Delaware, Cochecton and Tusten--had a combined population advance of just 27 percent from 1950 to 1980. In contrast, Sullivan County expanded by 60 percent during the same period. Map 3 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Sullivan County for the 1950-1980 period.

MAP 3
Sullivan County
Population Growth Trends From 1950 to 1980, By Town



Growth was faster than County averages

Growth was slower than County averages

During the period 1900 to 1980, Sullivan County's population increased by 101.6 percent, somewhat below the 141.5 percent population advance in New York State. The rate of population growth in Sullivan County began to accelerate in the 1950's. From 1950 to 1980 the county's population advanced by 60.0 percent. In contrast, the population in New York State rose by only 18.4

percent during the same period. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Sullivan County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND SULLIVAN COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Sullivan County
1900	7,268,894	32,306
1910	9,113,614	33,808
1920	10,385,227	33,163
1930	12,588,066	35,272
1940	13,479,142	37,901
1950	14,830,192	40,731
1960	16,782,304	45,272
1970	18,241,391	52,580
1980	17,557,288	65,155

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND SULLIVAN COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Sullivan County
1900-1910	25.4	4.6
1910-1920	14.0	-1.9
1920-1930	21.2	6.4
1930-1940	7.1	7.5
1940-1950	10.0	7.5
1950-1960	13.2	11.1
1960-1970	8.7	16.1
1970-1980	-3.8	23.9

Population advances occurred in each town in Sullivan County between 1950 and 1980. These increases occurred despite the weakening of the resort industry--long the economic backbone of Sullivan County--during the last two decades. The Town of Thompson, with a 96 percent increase, and the Town of Mamakating, with a 193 percent rise, registered the largest population advances of all County towns over the 30-year period. Tables 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for the Sullivan County subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980
FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Bethel Town	2,351	2,366	2,763	3,335
Callicoon Town	2,134	2,176	2,398	2,998
Jeffersonville Village	450	434	421	554
Cochecton Town	1,136	1,070	1,181	1,330
Delaware Town	2,089	2,141	2,260	2,783
Fallsburg Town	6,321	6,748	7,959	9,862
Woodridge Village	951	1,034	1,071	809
Forestburgh Town	364	356	474	796
Fremont Town	1,170	1,047	1,047	1,346
Highland Town	1,140	1,138	1,377	1,878
Liberty Town	7,979	8,676	9,329	9,879
Liberty Village	4,658	4,704	4,514	4,293
Lumberland Town	494	538	857	1,210
Mamakating Town	2,632	3,356	4,319	7,717
Bloomingburg Village	263	303	323	338
Wurtsboro Village	628	655	732	1,128
Neversink Town	1,465	1,565	2,055	2,840
Rockland Town	3,502	4,216	3,919	4,207
Thompson Town	6,912	8,792	11,418	13,550
Monticello Village	4,223	5,222	5,991	6,306
Tusten Town	1,042	1,087	1,224	1,424

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Bethel Town	0.6	16.8	20.7
Callicoon Town	2.0	10.2	25.0
Jeffersonville Village	-3.6	-3.0	31.6
Cochecton Town	-5.8	10.4	12.6
Delaware Town	2.5	5.6	23.1
Fallsburg Town	6.8	17.9	23.9
Woodridge Village	8.7	3.6	-24.5
Forestburgh Town	-2.2	33.1	67.9
Fremont Town	-10.5	0.0	28.6
Highland Town	-0.2	21.0	36.4
Liberty Town	8.7	7.5	5.9
Liberty Village	1.0	-4.0	-4.9
Lumberland Town	8.9	59.3	41.2
Mamakating Town	27.5	28.7	78.7
Bloomingburg Village	15.2	6.6	4.6
Wurtsboro Village	4.3	11.8	54.1
Neversink Town	6.8	31.3	38.2
Rockland Town	20.4	-7.0	7.3
Thompson Town	27.2	29.9	18.7
Monticello Village	23.7	14.7	5.3
Tusten Town	4.3	12.6	16.3

In 1980, whites comprised 90.7 percent of the Sullivan County population, blacks accounted for 6.8 percent and other minorities made up the remaining 2.5 percent. The percentage of minority group members in Sullivan County's population is higher than most upstate counties due to high minority employment in the resorts industry centered in the Catskills. Two-thirds of the County's minority group population live in Fallsburg or Thompson, two towns in the heart of the Catskill region. The Woodbourne Correctional Facility in Fallsburg also contributes to a high minority group concentration in that town. Table 6 below presents the 1980 population counts by race for Sullivan County and the County subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indiab, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Sullivan County	59,071	4,446	122	383	1,133
Bethel Town	3,200	89	3	5	38
Callicoon Town	2,962	19	5	7	5
Jeffersonville Village	545	5	-	2	2
Cochecton Town	1,305	10	2	4	9
Delaware Town	2,426	299	6	4	48
Fallsburg Town	8,159	1,293	8	49	353
Woodridge Village	680	110	1	5	13
Forestburgh Town	788	7	-	-	1
Fremont Town	1,313	25	2	2	4
Highland Town	1,855	8	8	2	5
Liberty Town	8,946	610	29	79	215
Liberty Village	3,761	330	10	58	134
Lumberland Town	1,173	10	1	2	24
Mamakating Town	7,494	144	13	27	39
Bloomingburg Village	314	24	-	-	-
Wurtsboro Village	1,103	18	1	1	5
Neversink Town	2,810	21	5	4	-
Rockland Town	4,106	61	3	9	28
Thompson Town	11,195	1,782	33	178	362
Monticello Village	4,581	1,363	16	115	231
Tusten Town	1,339	68	4	11	2

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Sullivan County 2,656 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Sullivan County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Sullivan County

The resident labor force of Sullivan County grew over the last decade, as a result of increases in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and of greater participation of women in the job market. Table 7 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
SULLIVAN COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	24.2	27.0	26.9	26.6	27.0	28.2	28.5
Employment	22.2	24.5	24.1	23.7	24.7	26.0	26.2
Unemployment	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.3
Unemployment rate	8.3	9.4	10.7	10.8	8.5	7.8	7.9

The labor force in Sullivan County grew 17.8 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 3.0 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The rate of the County's labor force was inconsistent. The labor force declined slightly in 1976 and 1977. Employment expansion was slightly more rapid than labor force growth. Employment grew 18.0 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 3.0 percent per year. Here, too, growth was not steady as employment contracted in 1976 and 1977 and expanded only slightly in 1980.

Growth in Sullivan County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1980 was attributable to: an increase in the civilian working-age population (34.2 percent from 1970 to 1980) and a surge in the labor force participation rate of women (from 40.0 percent in 1970 to 46.2 percent in 1980). The growth in labor force participation by women was in line with statewide and national trends.

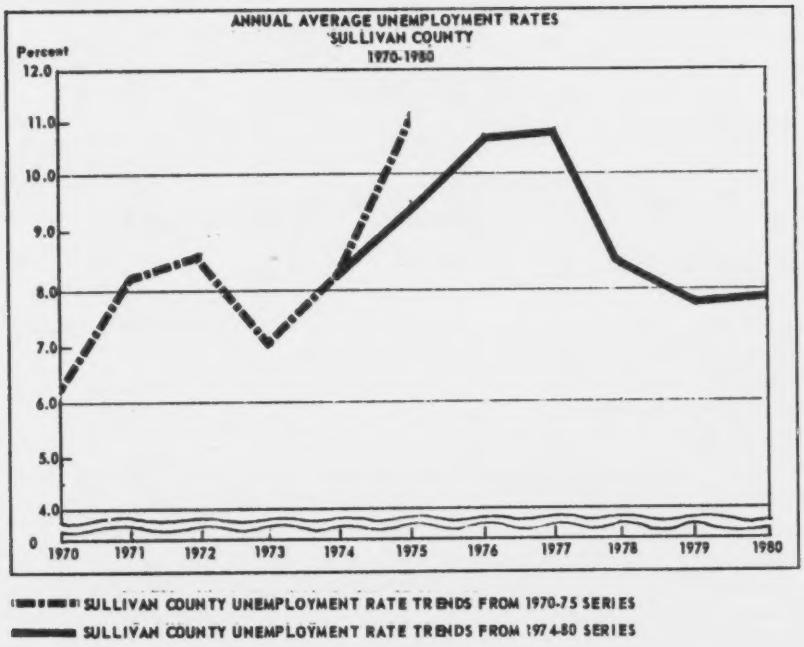
The labor force participation rates for men slid to 68.0 percent in 1980 (a 2.4 percent drop from the 1970 rate of 70.4 percent), again following national and statewide trends. The overall labor force participation rate moved upward 0.4 percent to 55.9 percent over the period 1970-1980 (see Table 8.)

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

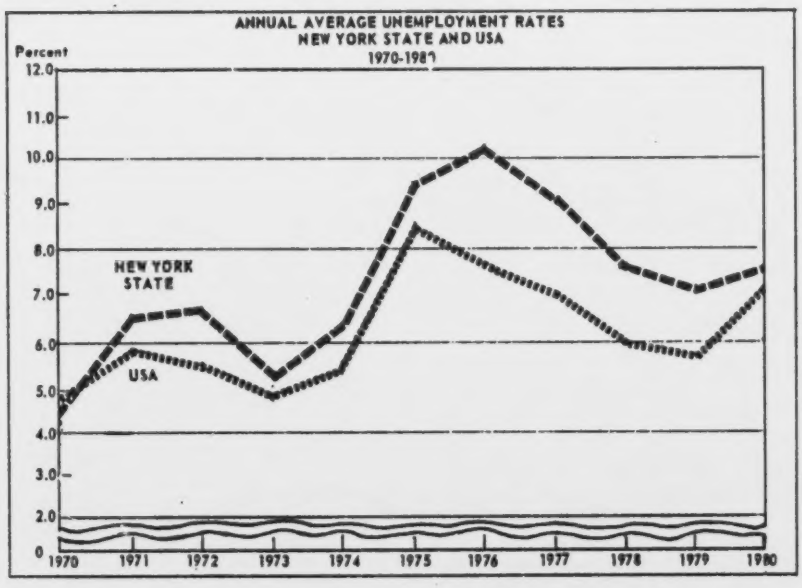
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Sullivan County	
Overall	55.5	55.9	+0.4
Male	70.4	68.0	-2.4
Female	40.0	46.2	+6.2
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

From 1970 to 1980, Sullivan County's unemployment rate consistently exceeded the national jobless rate. The County's rate followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). In 1970, the rate for the County was at a low point, 6.2 percent. After the 1973-1975 recession, it peaked at 10.8 percent in 1977. In the preceding year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. In 1975 the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. By the end of the period, the County jobless rate (7.9 percent), the national rate (7.1 percent) and the statewide rate (7.6 percent) were all on the rise.

GRAPH 1a.



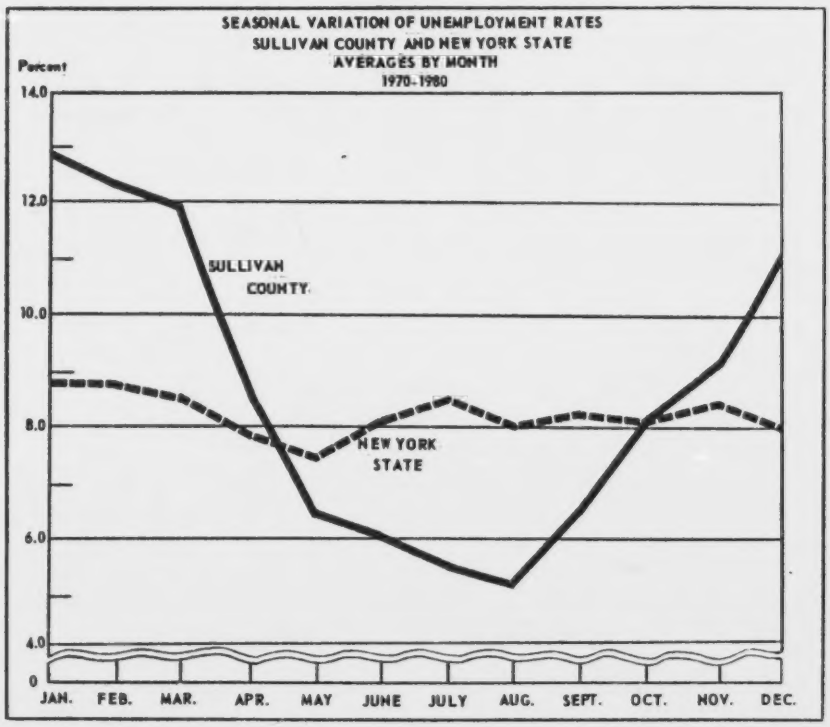
GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as school sessions and the weather. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are much more pronounced in Sullivan County than in the State as a whole, reflecting the popularity of the County as a vacation spot. Over the period 1970 to 1980, average unemployment rates in both the County and the State were highest in mid-winter. The County rate typically began to rise in September before topping out in January (see Graph 2). In January and February the County rate averaged 12.6 percent compared with 8.9 percent for the State. The County rate was lowest in August (5.3 percent). Many people vacation at large resorts in Sullivan County and

the need for workers at these resorts and related establishments increases sharply during the summer. The State unemployment rate averaged 8.0 percent in August over the decade 1970-1980.

GRAPH 2.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Sullivan County

A local economy, such as Sullivan County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Sullivan County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 9 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Sullivan County, New York State, and the nation averaged for the period 1978-1980.

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Sullivan County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	5.7	20.7	23.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	94.8	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	2.9	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	3.8	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	20.5	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.3	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	43.8	23.0	20.2
Government	20.0	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Sullivan County's specialization (1978-1980) was in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, to a large extent lodging services (hotels, resorts and camps). The County's services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing sector accounted for 43.8 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 23.0 percent statewide and 20.2 percent for the nation. Major employers in the services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing sector include:

Concord Hotel
Grossinger Hotel and Country Club
The Pines Hotel
Browns Country Club
Kutchers Country Club
Nevele Country Club
Peg-Leg Bates Country Club

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector for Sullivan County

The industrial composition of Sullivan County has undergone significant changes in recent years. With few exceptions, these changes parallel statewide and nationwide trends. Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Sullivan County from 1970-1972 and 1978-1980 are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 AND 1978-1980
SULLIVAN COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	18,000	21,000	+2,200
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	4.8	5.7	+0.9
Nonmanufacturing, total	95.2	94.8	-0.4
Contract construction	5.3	2.9	-2.4
Transportation, communication and public utilities	3.7	3.8	+0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	20.7	20.5	-0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.2	3.3	+0.1
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	44.1	43.8	-0.3
Government	18.6	20.0	+1.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Sullivan County did not follow national trends during the period. The percentage share of total employment involved in manufacturing increased in Sullivan County, while it decreased nationwide. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing decreased in the County, going against the national trend. In the County, percentage losses in nonmanufacturing occurred in construction; wholesale and retail trade; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Nationally, the percentage share of total employment comprised of trade and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing employment increased.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influence of changes in national, industrial, and local factors on employment in each industrial sector are shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector sector equals the sum of the percent changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN SULLIVAN COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Sullivan County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+11.7	+23.9	-	-12.2
Manufacturing, total	+33.5	+23.9	-15.4	+25.0
Nonmanufacturing, total	+11.2	+23.9	+5.6	-18.3
Contract construction	-40.0	+23.9	-6.0	-57.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	+14.3	+23.9	-11.4	+1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	+10.3	+23.9	+6.5	-20.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	+16.7	+23.9	+7.3	-14.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+10.9	+23.9	+20.0	-33.0
Government	+20.0	+23.9	-0.7	-3.2

As shown in Table 11, the three-year employment averages (1970-1972 to 1978-1980) expanded in all but one industrial sector. Total nonfarm employment increased 11.7 percent. A strong performance was noted in manufacturing (+33.5 percent) but a substantial setback was recorded in construction (-40.0 percent).

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increased demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any percentage change in local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: 1) factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or 2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. For example, as seen in Table 11, an expansion of 33.5 percent in Sullivan County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors at the national level combined with positive local factors to outweigh a nationwide trend of declining employment in manufacturing industries. Nonmanufacturing employment grew by 11.2 percent during the period. A 5.6 percent increase in national nonmanufacturing employment opposed local factors which would have depressed nonmanufacturing employment in the area by 18.3 percent. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were contractive in each industrial sector except transportation, communication and utilities. However, the strong stimulus of a growing national economy combined with increasing employment nationwide in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing countered contracting forces at the County level. Only construction employment decreased over the period, as the strength in

the national economy was outweighed by negative national industry and local factors. Growth in government employment was solely related to growth in the national economy.

In summary, employment gains occurred in each industrial sector except construction. Manufacturing employment grew substantially, considering the reduction in employment in manufacturing nationwide. In nonmanufacturing, growth in the national economy was the strongest factor behind employment gains.

Labor Market Stability in Sullivan County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions or contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Sullivan County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 9 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS SULLIVAN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Sullivan County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	9.2	3.6
New hires	6.8	1.9
Recalls	2.3	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	10.1	3.7
Quits	6.9	1.1
Layoffs	2.1	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 10.1 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 9.2 per 100 over the same period.

Quits (termination of employment by the employee) accounted for 69 percent of total separations. Layoffs made up 21 percent of total separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature, with recalls in the ensuing months.

New hires averaged 6.8 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 2.3 per 100. Both rates, especially new hires, considerably exceeded the averages for New York State. The overall accession rate was 9.2 per 100 for the County compared with a State average of 3.6 per 100.

Higher ratios for layoffs, and especially for quits, contributed to a separation rate that was well above the State average.

Industrial Conflicts: During the period August 1980 through July 1981, one labor-management dispute in Sullivan County was reported to the New York State Department of Labor. The dispute, between Community General Hospital of Sullivan County and the Retail-Wholesale Union, District 1199, involved 425 workers. It began on October 1, 1980 and ended on April 3, 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981, two firms reported expansions. Combined, the expansions produced a direct employment gain of 17. The details are shown in Table 13.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
SULLIVAN COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain
Synfleur Scientific Laboratories, Inc. Monticello Nestle Company, Inc.	Expansion in an existing facility at a different location in the County	+7
Grey's Woodworks Grahamsville	Equipment expansion	+10

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Sullivan County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income of Sullivan County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 59.1 percent of total personal income in Sullivan County while transfer payments provided 22.0 percent and property income 18.9 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 48.8 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF SULLIVAN COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

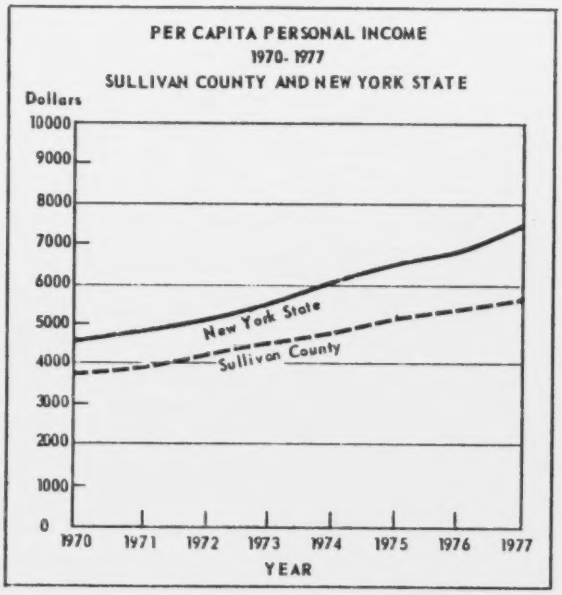
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$263.4	$391.9	$128.5	48.8	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	178.5	231.6	53.1	29.7	67.8	59.1
Property income	36.7	74.0	37.3	101.6	13.9	18.9
Transfer payments	48.2	86.3	38.1	79.0	18.3	22.0

In 1977 per capita income in Sullivan County, at $5,696, ranked 39th among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Sullivan County grew 48.6 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Sullivan County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

As the graph indicates, from 1970 to 1977 per capita income grew at a faster rate in New York State than it did in Sullivan County.

In 1978, nearly 35 percent of Sullivan County's labor and proprietors' income came from service industry sources. A large part of this income consisted of wages and benefits paid to workers in the County's resort areas. The other

GRAPH 3



two large component sources of Sullivan County's 1978 labor and proprietors' income were government and wholesale and retail trade. Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Sullivan County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, SULLIVAN COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Sullivan County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$230.3	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	4.7	2.0	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	15.6	6.8	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	0.3	0.1	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	12.4	5.4	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	41.7	18.1	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	10.5	4.6	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	15.7	6.8	9,956.9	9.0
Services	80.0	34.7	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.3	0.6	305.9	0.3
Government	48.1	20.9	17,757.5	16.0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Sullivan County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in agriculture. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Sullivan County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN SULLIVAN COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$106	$106	$106	$130	$129	$1[illegible]4
Mining	132	126	217	276	290	3[illegible]3
Contract construction	177	189	190	199	216	[illegible]0
Manufacturing-durable	171	173	168	161	217	229
Manufacturing-nondurable	164	204	198	196	204	213
Transportation, communication and public utilities	206	230	250	273	301	32[illegible]
Wholesale trade	183	187	198	207	222	24[illegible]
Retail trade	127	132	132	143	143	151
Finance, insurance and real estate	160	168	18[illegible]	202	223	[illegible]43
Service	136	11[illegible]	123	141	154	167
Public administration	264	270	270	197	206	230

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Sullivan County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	9,496
70 percent LLSIL	11,882
85 percent LLSIL	15,197
100 percent LLSIL	19,502

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 2,215 Sullivan County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $236,180 per month or $106.62 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 87.3 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 8.6 percent for Home Relief and 4.0 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 19.)

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
SULLIVAN COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

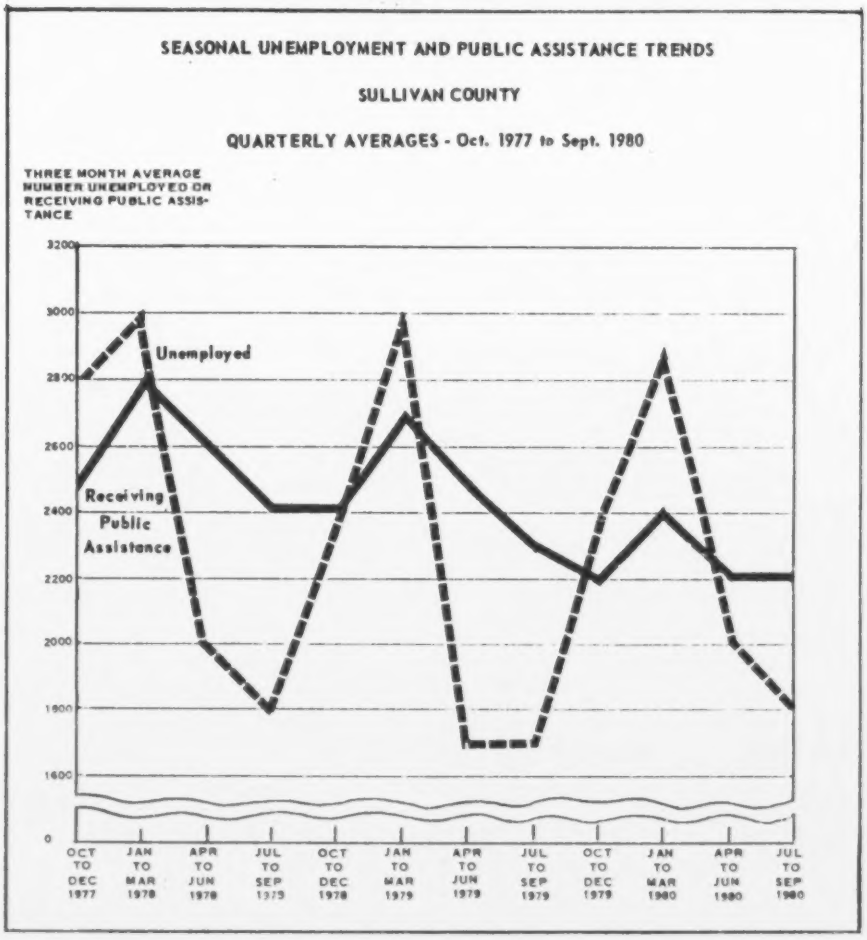
Month	Recipients				
	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	2,174	1,904	30	3	237
November	2,106	1,811	105	7	183
December	2,285	1,908	141	5	231
1980					
January	2,371	1,960	174	2	235
February	2,390	1,941	236	2	211
March	2,300	2,020	110	10	160
April	2,260	1,984	108	4	164
May	2,153	1,919	62	2	170
June	2,044	1,847	30	-	167
July	2,559	2,358	19	1	181
August	1,931	1,747	25	1	158
September	2,005	1,791	29	3	182
12-month average	2,215	1,933	89	3	190

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Sullivan County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4



Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates seasonal trends of both public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Sullivan County numbered 11,845 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	6,345	5,500	11,845
Public schools	5,988	5,253	11,241
Private schools	357	247	604

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Sullivan County was 97.3 percent white, 1.2 percent black, 1.1 percent Hispanic, and 0.4 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Sullivan County total	8.9	4.7	0.7	85.7
Delaware Valley	1.6	0.3	-	98.1
Eldred	1.1	1.6	0.5	96.8
Fallsburgh	17.9	6.1	0.5	75.6
Jeff Youngsville	0.6	0.5	0.1	98.8
Liberty	8.8	7.0	1.2	83.0
Livingston Manor	2.5	6.8	-	90.8
Monticello	16.3	7.1	1.2	75.4
Narrowsburg	4.1	1.4	-	94.5
Roscoe	0.3	0.3	0.5	99.0
Tri Valley	1.2	1.1	0.4	97.3

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Sullivan County BOCES provides programs in agriculture, health occupations, business and office skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Postsecondary vocational education is available in a wide range of occupational areas through programs offered by Sullivan County Community College.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Sullivan County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Sullivan County plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT)were offered by Sullivan County in the following occupations and occupational areas:

Banking	Stenography
Carpentry	Television/Radio repair
Mechanics (auto and other)	Typist
Sawyer	Welding

Sullivan County expected to provide CETA services to 865 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22.

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY SULLIVAN COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	60
On-the-job training	55
Work experience	510
Public service employment	150
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	90
Total	865

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Sullivan County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. SULLIVAN COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	50.7	54.5	56.4	56.0	20.3
Female	49.3	45.5	43.6	44.0	79.7
Age					
14-19	12.5	17.5	12.4	12.5	37.1
20-21	3.6	13.1	9.8	9.8	5.0
22-44	39.6	53.2	63.7	63.5	49.3
45-54	12.2	8.6	9.3	9.4	6.9
55 and over	32.1	7.6	4.8	4.8	1.7
Race					
White	92.2	82.0	68.1	68.2	78.2
Black	7.4	10.9	23.6	23.3	11.6
Hispanic	0.0	6.9	8.3	8.3	10.2
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Sullivan County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Sullivan County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Sullivan County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 76 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 3,001 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period, 3,545 job openings were received, a ratio of 0.8 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,142 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: nurse (school), instructor (physical educator), teacher aide II, host/hostess (restaurant), media specialist (school library), bellhop and parking lot attendant.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: clerk typist, keypunch operator, cashier II, cashier-checker, stock clerk, waiter/waitress (room service), nurse aide, automobile mechanic helper, roofer and tractor-trailer-truck driver.

Professional, Technical, and Managerial

This group had 68 registered applicants available and 597 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 0.1.

Labor surpluses--Of the 4 occupations in this occupational group 2 met the criteria for labor surplus. Occupations in surplus were: instructor (physical education) and media specialist (school library).

Potential labor shortage --One occupation, counselor (camp) should be examined as a possible shortage occupation.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 845 applicants available and 412 openings received, or 2.1 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Labor surpluses--There were at least 6.5 jobseekers for each job as clerk typist, keypunch operator, cashier II, cashier-checker, administrative clerk, stock clerk and receptionist.

Potential labor shortages--Six occupations, typist, bookkeeper II, clearing-house clerk, telephone operator, hotel clerk and teacher aide II should be considered as possible shortage occupations.

Services

This category had a ratio of 0.6 applicants per opening with 1,148 registered applicants and 1,893 openings available during the period.

Labor surpluses--Eleven occupations were identified as labor surplus occupations: waiter /waitress (room service), chef (hotel/restaurant), cook (hotel/restaurant), cook (short order I), cook (mess), pantry-goods maker, kitchen helper, house cleaner, child-care attendant (school), nurse aide, and cleaner (commercial or institutional).

Potential labor shortages--Five occupations, day worker, host/hostess (restaurant), waiter/waitress (formal), dining room attendant and bellhop should be investigated as shortage occupations.

Farming, Fishery, and Forestry

With 80 applicants available for 57 openings this occupational group had an applicant/openings ratio of 1.4.

Potential labor shortage --One occupation, counselor (camp), should be considered as a shortage occupation.

Processing

Among processing occupations there were 64 applicants and 22 openings available, or 2.9 applicants for each job openings.

Machine Trades

Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 2.4 to 1 with 177 applicants for 75 openings.

Labor surpluses--There were 9 jobseekers for each opening for automobile mechanic helper.

Potential labor shortage --A shortage might exist for machine operator II.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 3.0 applicants per opening. There were 77 active applicants for 26 openings.

Structural Work

There were 424 applicants and 152 openings for structural work occupations, yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 2.8.

Labor surpluse --For one occupation, roofer, there were 10 jobseekers for each job.

Potential labor shortages--Shortages might exist for welder (arc), painter, carpenter and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 466 applicants and 311 openings, the applicants-to-openings ratio was 1.5. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surpluse --For tractor-trailer-truck driver there were 33 applicants and 5 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Parking-lot attendant and automobile-self-service station attendant should be considered as potential shortage occupations.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
SULLIVAN COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	3,001	1,142	3,545	0.8
Professional, technical, and managerial	68	69	597	0.1
Clerical and sales	845	264	412	2.1
Service	1,148	289	1,893	0.6
Farming, fishery, forestry	80	23	57	1.4
Processing	64	21	22	2.9
Machine trades	177	52	75	2.4
Benchwork	77	19	26	3.0
Structural work	424	143	152	2.8
Miscellaneous	466	124	311	1.5
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Nurse, school	13	0	56	0.2
Instructor, physical educ.	55	0	174	0.3
Media specialist, school library	17	0	28	0.6
Counselor, camp	16	0	270	0.1
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	81	22	35	2.3
Clerk, typist	138	51	18	7.7
Keypunch operator	10	3	1	10.0
Typist	79	14	42	1.9
Clerk, general	41	14	7	5.9
Bookkeeper I	32	13	14	2.3
Bookkeeper II	40	13	20	2.0
Cashier I	12	1	9	1.3
Cashier II	16	3	2	8.0
Cashier-checker	37	16	1	37.0
Clearing-house clerk	67	0	75	0.9
Administrative clerk	22	10	3	7.3
Stock clerk	12	2	1	12.0
Telephone operator	23	5	14	1.6
Receptionist	13	2	2	6.5
Hotel clerk	20	3	18	1.1
Teacher aide II	17	3	43	0.4
Sales representative, food products	1	0	10	0.1
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	32	10	6	5.3

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services				
Day worker	20	5	46	0.4
Host/hostess, restaurant	28	1	95	0.3
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	27	5	17	1.6
Waiter/waitress, bar	73	6	100	0.7
Waiter/waitress, formal	220	25	625	0.4
Waiter/waitress, informal	70	20	48	1.5
waiter/waitress, room service	24	1	57	42.1
Dining room attendant	127	5	455	0.3
Bartender	18	8	0	2/
Chef (hotel/restaurant)	10	4	4	2.5
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	27	10	12	2.2
Cook, short order I	26	5	10	2.6
Cook (mess)	10	3	2	5.0
Pantry-goods maker	10	2	3	3.3
Kitchen helper	16	5	8	2.0
Kitchen helper	96	18	62	1.5
Cleaner, housekeeping	85	27	59	1.4
House cleaner	23	10	10	2.3
Bellhop	29	3	45	0.6
Recreation-facility attendant	13	0	14	0.9
Ski-tow operator	11	1	10	1.1
Child-care attendant, school	10	4	4	2.5
Nurse aide	26	16	4	6.5
Laundry laborer	23	3	14	1.6
Guard, security	31	1	23	1.3
Cleaner, comm. or inst.	104	25	56	1.8
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Greenskeeper II	11	3	6	1.8
Groundskeeper, indus. or comm.	25	6	19	1.3
Machine trades				
Machine operator I	12	2	3	4.0
Machine operator II	32	3	28	1.1
Automobile mechanic	37	12	12	3.1
Automobile mechanic helper	18	6	2	9.0
Sewing-machine operator	10	3	2	5.0
Structural work				
Welder, arc	43	11	17	2.5
Painter	17	5	12	1.4
Operating engineer	10	7	0	2/
Carpenter	37	10	14	2.6
Carpenter, rough	13	2	5	2.6
Plumber	13	6	3	4.3
Roofer	10	5	1	10.0

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Structural work (cont'd)				
Construction worker I	53	17	13	4.1
Construction worker II	63	19	12	5.2
Maintenance repairer, bldg.	101	27	50	2.0
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	33	16	5	6.6
Truck driver, heavy	60	19	16	3.8
Truck driver helper	20	8	9	2.2
Truck driver, light	53	16	13	4.1
Automobile-service-station attendant	23	6	8	2.9
Parking-lot attendant	77	1	180	0.4
Automobile-self-service-station attendant	13	1	11	1.2
Packager, hand	35	6	19	1.8
Laborer, stores	31	12	9	3.4
Material handler	85	14	29	2.9

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

For further information contact:

"Labor Market Analyst"

New York State Department of Labor

Building #12, Room 431
State Office Building
State Campus
Albany, New York 12240

State Office Building6th Floor
44 Hawley Street
Binghamtin, New York 13901

State Office Building
Goverrmental Complex
200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

BLMI REPORT | FY 1982 No. 13 SULLIVAN COUNTY